EXPOSURE OF THE PALPABLE FALSEHOODS WITH WHICH VISIONARY AGITATORS ARE

SEEKING TO DELUDE THE VOTERS OF THE COUNTRY.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 14 .- A letter from Senator Sherman will be printed to-morrow in "The Ohio State Journal," replying in a vigorous manner to the recently published pamphlet by Mrs. S. E. V. Emery, entitled "Seven Financial Conspiracies Which Have Enslaved the American People. This pamphlet is one of the wildest utterances of the "Calamity Wailers," and was evidently intended as a trump eard in the desperate game they are playing against Mr. Sherman, whom they hate because of his identification with sound financial policy, and his effective opposition to their flat money and other reckless schemes. The Senator's letter is as follows:

Some time since this wild and visionary book was sent to me, and I read it with both amusement and astonishment that any one could read it with approval or be deceived by its falsehoods.

The "seven financial conspiracles" are the seven great pillars of our financial credit, the seven great financial measures by which the Government was saved from the perils of war, and by which the United me the most flourishing and prosper-

ous nation in the world. The first chapter attributes the Civil War to an inous plot of capitalists to absorb the wealth of the country at the expense of the people, when all the world knows that the Civil War was organized by slaveholders to destroy the National Government and to set up a slaveholding confederacy in the South upon its rulns. The "Shylock" described by Mrs. Emery is a phantom of her imagination. The "Shelocks of the r" were the men who furnished the means to carry on the Government, and to put down the Rebellion, and included in their number the most patriotic citizens of the Northern States, who, uniting their means services and sacrifices of our soldiers, put down the Rebellion, abolished slavery, and preserved and strengthened our Government.

The first of her "conspiracies" she calls the exception clause in the act of February 25 1862 by which the duties on imported goods were required to be paid in coin in order to provide the means to pay the interest of our bonds in coin. This clause had not only the cordial support of Secretary Chase, but of President Lincoln, and proved to be the most important financial aid of the Government devised during the war. Goods being imported upon coin values, it was but right that the duty to the Government should be paid in the same coin. Otherwise the duties would have been constantly diminishing with the lessening purchasing power of our greenbacks. If the interest f our debt had not been paid in coin we could have borrowed no money abroad, and the rate of interest, Instead of diminishing as it did, would have been largely increased, and the volume of our paper money would necessarily have had to be increased, and its market value would have gone down lower and lower, and probably ended, as Confederate money did, in being as worthless as rags. This exception chause saved our public credit by making a market for our bonds, and was paid by foreigners for the privilege of entering our markets. As for the national banking system-the second

of her "conspiracies"—It is now conceded to have been the best form of paper money issued by baoks that has ever been devised. It was organized to take the place of the State banks, which at the beginning of the war had outstanding over \$200,000,000 of notes, of value varying from State to State, and most of it at a discount of from 5 to 25 per cent. It was absolutely necessary to get rid of these State bank notes and to substitute in their place the notes of banks which were secured beyond doubt by the deposit of United States bonds, a system so perfect that fro the beginning until now no one has lost a dollar o the circulating notes of national banks. The system may have to give way because we are paying off our bonds, but no sensible man will ever propose to go back to the old system of State banks, and if some security to take the place of United States bonds can be devised for national bank notes the system will be and ought to be perpetuated.

The third "conspiracy" referred to is contraction of the currency. It has been demonstrated by official documents that from the beginning of the war to this time the volume of our currency has been increasing year by year more rapidly than our population. In 860 the total amount of all the money in circulation was \$435,000,000, when our population was 31,000,000, and half of this was money of variable and changing value. Now we have in circulation \$1,500,000,000 with a population of 64,000,000, and every dollar of this money is as good as gold, all kinds equal to each other, passing from hand to hand out as good money, not only in the United States, but among all the commercial countries of the world. Our money has increased nearly four fold, while our population has only doubled. The statements made by Mrs. Emery about the contraction of our currency are not only misleading, but they ar absolutely faise. She states that in 1868 \$473,000,000 of our money was destroyed, and in 1869 \$500,000,000 of our money passed into a cremation furnace, and in 1870 867,000,000 was destroyed. Now these statements are absolutely false. What she calls money is these paragraphs was the most burdensome form of interest-bearing securities, Treasury notes bearing 7 3-10 per cent interest, and compound interest notes. were the chief and most burdensome items o the public debt. They were paid off in the years named, and were never at any time for more a single day money in circulation. When issued they were received as money, but as interest accrued the became investments, and were not at all in circula-

These statements of Mrs. Emery are pulpable false hoods, which if stated by a man would justify a stronger word. It is true that in 1866 Mr. McCulloch. Secretary of the Treasury under the Administration of Andrew Johnson, wished to bring about resumption by contraction, and a bill was passed providing for a gradual reduction of the greenbacks to #300,000,000, but this was very soon after arrested and the greenbacks retained in circulation. I was not in favor of the contraction of the greenbacks, and the very speech that she quotes in which I described the effects of contraction and the difficulty of resuming was made against the bill providing for the reduction of the

The next "conspiracy" to which she refers was the first act of General Grant's Administration strengthen the public credit." A controversy had existed whether the 5-20 bonds could be paid in greet backs. I maintained and still believe that by a fair construction of the loan laws we had a right to pay the principal of the bonds as they matured in gree of the kind and character in existence when the bonds were stued, but I insisted that it was the duty of the Government to define a time when the green cks should be either redeemed or maintained at pa in coin, that this was a plain obligation of honor and duty which rested upon the United States, and that it was not honorable or right to avail ourselves of on own negligence in restoring these notes to the specie standard in order to pay the bonds in the depreciated money. This idea is embodied in the credit strength-

The fifth "conspiracy" of what she calls "this in fernal scheme" was the refunding of the National debt. This process of refunding is regarded by all intelligent statesmen as a measure of the highest value, conducted with remarkable success. At the date of the passage of the refunding act, July 14, 1870, we had outstanding bonds bearing 5 and 6 per cent in-terest for about \$1,500,000,000. By the wise providence of Congress we had reserved the right of re-deeming a portion of this debt within five years and a portion of it within ten years, so that the debt was, in the main, then redeemable at our pleasure. It was not possible to pay it in coin, and it was not honorable to pay it in greenbacks, especially as that could only have been done by Issuing new greenbacks far beyond the volume existing during the war, and which would at once depreciate in value and destroy the public credit and dishonor the country. We therefore authorized the exchange, par for par, bonds bearing 4. 4 1-4 and 5 per cent interest for the bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. The only contest in Congre upon the subject was whether the new bonds should run five, ten and fifteen years, or ten, fifteen and thirty ears. I advocated the shorter period, but the House of Representatives, believing that the new bonds would

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not sell at par unless running for a longer period, in-sisted that the 4 per cent bonds should run for thirty years. Greenbackers, like Mrs. Emery, who now complain that the bonds run so long and cannot be paid until due, are the same people who insisted upon making the bonds run thirty years. It required some ten years to complete these refunding operations—of which the larger part was accomplished while I was Secretary of the Treasury-and they resulted in a sav ing of one-third of the interest on the debt. So far from it being in the interest of the bondholders, it was to their detriment, and only in the interest of the people of the United States.

The next "conspiracy" complained of is the al-By the act revising leged demonetization of silver. By the act revising the coinage in 1875, the silver dollar, which had been suspended by Jefferson in 1805 and practically demonetized in 1835 and suspended by minor coins in 1853, and which was issued only in later years as a convenient form in which to export silver and the whole amount of which from the beginning of the Government to the passage of the act reserved to was only \$8,000,000. This silver dollar was, upon the petition of the Legislature of California and upon the motion of her Senators and by the unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, without objection from any one, dropped from our coinage, and in its place was substituced the trade dollar, containing a few more grains of silver. A few years afterward, silver having failen rapidly in market prices, Congress restored the coinage of the silver dollar, limiting the amount to not exceeding \$4,000,000 nor less than \$2,000,000 as month, and under this law in a period of twelve years we issued over 400,000,000 silver dollars—fifty times the amount that had been colled prior to 1873. And now under existing law we are surchassing 54,000,000 ounces of silver a year; so that what she calls the demonetization of silver has resulted in its use in our country to an extent more than fiftyfold greater than before its demonetization. It spite of all, and growing out of the increased supply of silver and the cheapening processes of its production, it is going down in the market and is only maintained at par with gold by the flat of the different Governments coining it. Now the dehaded people belonging to the class of Mrs. Emery are seeking to cheapen the purchasing power of the dollar in the hands of the firmer and laborer by the free coinage of silver and the demonetization of gold. Silver and the demonetization of gold. Silver and the tense of the fovernments coining it. Now the dehaded had be considered to all and growing out of the increased supply of silver and the demonetization of gold. Silver and the lease of the fovernm leged demonetization of silver. the coinage in 1873, the sliver dollar, which had been

shiver and good should be used and managed current money, but only on a par with each other, and this can only be done by treating the chesper metal as subsidiary and coining it only as demanded for the use of the people.

The seventa "innacial conspiracy" is the pride and boast of the Government of the United States, the restoration of our notes long after the war was over to the standard of coin; in other words, the resumption of specie payments. This measure, which met the violent opposition of such wild theorists as Mrs. Emery, has demonstrated its success in the judgment of all intelligent people, not only in the United States, but in all the countries of the world. There is no standard for paper money except coin. The United States postponed too long the restoration of its notes to coin standards. Since it had the courage to do this under the Resumption act, on the first day of January, 1879, we have had in the United States a standard of gold with coins of silver, nickel and copper maintained at that standard by the flat of the covernment, and paper money in various forms, as United States fores, National bank notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and Treasury notes all at par with gold. To call this a "conspiracy" or an "inflamous plot" is a misnomer of terms which will not deceive any intelligent man, but it is rather the glory and pride of the people of the United States that it not only has been able in the last thirty years to put down a great rebellion and to abolish slavery, but to advance the credit of the United States to the highest rank among nations, to increase largely the currency of the country, to add enormously to any productive interests and to develop our resources of the lighest rank among nations, to increase largely the currency of the country, to add enormously to any productive interests and to develop our resources of the highest rank among nations, to increase largely the currency of the country, to add enormously to any productive interests of the head of the people of

DAMAGE TO WHEAT IN THE NORTHWEST.

FLEVATOR MEN SAY THAT FROM 3,000,000 T 5.000.000 BUSHELS HAVE BEEN RUINED BY RAIN.

Chicago, Oct. 14 .- A dispatch from Minneapolls regarding the reported damage to the wheat crop, says:
"The suspense over the wheat crop of North Dakota
and the northwestern countles of Minnesota has grown into positive alarm. Up to vesterday it was gen Monday night, however, heavy rains set in all over the north country which changed to snow yesterday morn ng and kept falling all day. The storm extends as far south as Minneapolis and all threshing operation week, even if there is no more rain or snow. Mill and elevator men declare to night that from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of wheat will be unterly ruined olonel P. B. Walker said of the situation to-night I have just returned from a trip through that section. It made my heart ache to witness the rain. In orde to appreciate it one must actually see it. ands of simply wonderful wheat fields almost utterly destroyed by the rains. The reports published to not cover half the devastation."

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 14 .- On Monday .86 of an inch of rain fell. It cleared up at night, but yesterday it louded up and there was a drizzle all day. This torm, coming so soon after several other showers has greatly injured the wheat. In Richland, Cass and Dickey counties it is probable that at least one-half of the grain has been threshed and one-half of the emainder is in the stack. In Sargent and Ranson ountles not over one third has been threshed, and it s possible that one-third of the crop has been stacked. In Grand Forks, Walsh and Pembina counties not over 15 per cent of the grain has been secured and little stacking has been done. In Traill County but onethird of the grain is threshed and a very small proportion is stacked. The water stands several inches
deep on many helds in some parts of Waish County
and the grain is thoroughly scaked by capitlary attraction in addition to the moisture from the rains.
Around Devil's Lake, in the Tartle Mountain district
and in the James River Vailey about one-third has
been threshed and most of the rest has been stacked.
Wheat left in shock has been heldy injured all over
the State, but some of it will grade fairly well when
threshed, as it has been placed in stuck to sweat after
being somewhat bleached. There has been much
tartless stacking this year, and considerable grain
which it was hoped to protect in this way is now wet
through and heating. This is as accurate a statement of the situation in this state as can be gathered
through conversation with the farmers from all over
the State and through many correspondents. tacking has been done. In Traill County but one

A MONUMENT TO RED JACKET UNVEILED. Waterloo, N. Y., Oct, 14.-At Canoga, six miles from here, on the shore of Seneca Lake, on the spot when Red Jacket, clief of the Six Nallons of the Iroquois was born, this afternoon was unveiled the grante ment to his memory erected by the Waterloo ndians from the 3,700 Canadian survivors of the Six Nations arrived here last evening to participate. The include John Buck, a chief of the Coundagias, and a number of Cavura chiefs. Delegations from other tribes arrived this morning. W. C. Bryant, of Buffalo, delivered the oration.

CALIFORNIA SHAKEN UP AGAIN.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.-A shock of earthquake similar in intensity to that of last Sunday night oc erred here about 5 o'clock this morning. No damage Petaluma, Cal., Oct. 14.-Another lively earth

quake shock was felt here this morning about 4:30 o'clock, and a much lighter one about seven. The vibrations were north to south.

EAVING THE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS.

The old method in the distribution of merchandis was for the manufacturer to dispose of his product to the jobber, who sold to the retailer, from whor he consumer was compelled to buy, thus paying three separate and distinct profits on the journey from the workroom to the wearer. A. F. Kennedy the well-known dealer in men's hats, shoes and furnishing goods, at No. 12 Cortlandt-st., saves his customers both the lobbers' and retailers' profits. Our outlet," explained Mr. Kennedy to a reporter yesterday, "is so large that we can buy direct from the manufacturers on a scale of compel prices i omers get all the benefit of our bargains; our re turn is the kindly personal advertising of those value of us and the increased business resulting fit. Mr. Kennedy said that, although summer continued up to October, business in all departme of his store had been generally good, and that felt sure that the coming whiter would be one the most profitable in the history of his business.

ADJEONDACK RAILWAY DIRECTORS mockbolders of the Adtrondack Rallroad Compan vesterday re-elected the old board of directors as follows R. Suydem Grant, James C. Hartt, Horsee G. Young James Roosevelt, Charles A. Walker, Robert Olyphani David Wilcox, Chester Griswold, W. W. Durant, Warner Miller, Freling H. Smith, William L. Strong and F. Mur-

SUNDAY. DISCUSSING EDUCATION-RELIGION IN THE PUB-LIC SCHOOLS-ENGLISH CONDEMNA-

FOR CLOSING THE WORLD'S FAIR ON

TION OF THEIR SYSTEM. Washington, Oct. 14.-The Rev. J. D. Murray, o Baltimore, presided over the Ecumenical Methodist Council at the beginning of the seventh day's session Secretary King, from the business committee, reported favorably the resolution to give friendly greetings to the Pan-Presbyterian Council to meet at Toronto, September, 1892, and it was adopted.

A report was made in favor of Sunday closing of the World's Fair. Dr. Curtis, of Chicago, who pre-sented it, said that the local directory of the Fair was under the control of the large stockholders. These stockholders were the railroads, the street-car companies and the brewers. All of these were clamoring to have tee Exposition open on Sunday-everybody knew why. The only hope of success of the Conference lay in the United States Commission who were in some ense responsible to the people and to this Commission the petition had been addressed.

Mr. Atkinson, M. P., of England, hoped the report would be adopted. There would be no financial loss from closing the Exposition on Sunday, and the church people of Europe had succeeded in similar cases by like means. The Rev. Dr. Gibson, of Paris, told of the results of keeping the Paris Exposition open on Sun-day, and favored the resolution. The Rev. Dr. Humphreys suggested as an amendment to the report the addition of the words: "It is in direct violation of the laws of the States of the Union and particularly of the State of Illinois." Adopted. The Conference adopted the report with a few amendments without

The Business Committee next reported back a reso intion on the subject of Methodist federation. It cites that the Conference recognizes the desire for Christian co-operation among evangelical churches, and especially among the various Methodist churches; that while the time for organic union might not have arrived, yet concerted action was now possible. Therefore it was recommended that the churches represented in the Conference consider whether such concerted ection be possible, and if so, by what means and ways, Further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow. The topic of the morning session was "Education";

and the first paper was one proposed by the Rev. W. M. Fitchett, Australasian Methodist Church, of Victoria, entitled "Religious Training and Culture of the Young." The paper was read by the Rev. Dr. W. Moriey, of New-Zealand. The writer urged strongly the duty of the church in the education of the young. He held that it had failed so far in that. Even the Sunday-school failed, and failed where it was most eeded, and that was in the older scholars. pulpit had a too often forgotten mission in the training of the young. It was the business of the Church to micken the conscience of the parent. When the State entered the field of primary education no competition was possible. And therein lay the danger of the Church. In ten years the primary education of the young would be secular. The peril was that it might be not only non-Christian, but anti-Christian. The writer told of the drift of education in this respect in Victoria. He paid a glowing tribute to the good qual itles of the schools there and the liberal support afforded by the Government, but called attention to the growth of the secular spirit. He said that the New Testament had been ruled out of the schools to chilge he Hebrews, and then both Testaments to please the Burns's "Cotter's Saturday Night" had been nutilated to get rid of Christian expressions. writer urged that the Church unite to influence the growing free schools systems in the direction of Chrisian training, and held that, while the reading of the lible should not be made compulsory, on the other and no child should be prevented from reading it.

topic of the address of the Rev. Thomas B. Appleget, president of the New-Jersey Conference, was The Family." In the course of his address he said: Let Christian parents and the Christian church emember the blassing promised to you and to your hildren' can only be fully secured when the sacred and solemn obligations of the parental relation are ully realized, and the tender ties of the home circle tre most carefully protected."

John Evans, of Denver, Col., who was to speak upon sunday schools, was III, so the subject was treated by the Rev. Dr. Robert Culley, of London, from the Engish point of view. He said that rapid strides had been made of late years in rooms, appliances, books and teachers' aid. There were more children in the British Sunday-chools than in all the elementary schools taken together, and this excess was 1,005,000. It was infinitely better to prevent the children from knowing the horrors of the slums than to reclaim them after they had tasted of the misery. The only certain nethod of retaining scholars was to tend them to faith

The Rev. L. J. Coppin, of Philadelphia, said that the church membership was larger than the Sundayhool membership, when exactly the reverse should

The Rev. Dr. Frank Ballard, of England, said there was need for increased discipline of the Sunday-school cacher; something more than mere willingness was necessary. He had proposed competitive examina-tion of sandidates for teacherships and been roundly abused, and he could propose no other remedy. He asked for the experience of American brothers.

The Rev. Dr. Leonard, of New-York, thought the gentleman's question should be answered by the pastor. The pastor should train the teachers; it was his duty, at least once a week, to convene his teachers for practical instruction.

The Rev. William Nicholas, of Dublin, held that the amily afforded an agency for the religious training of hildren that was much neglected.

The Rev. Dr. Waller, of England, said the Bible was being driven out of the public schools in America, and the Church should redouble its effort to reach the young in other ways. He was glad to see that nearly all of American colleges and universities were de minational.

A resolution was introduced and referred to the siness committee, expressing sympathy with the Rev.

C. H. Spurgeon; and a recess was taken.

The Rev. Joseph Ferguson, of the Primitive Methodst Church, England, presided at the afternoon session The Rev. John Smith, of the Primitive Methodist Church of England, read the first essay on "Elementary Education; How it May be Best Promoted. He said that the United States was the only country in the World that spent more money in education than war or warlike preparations; that had given in aid of the cause more territory than was comprised in England, Scotland and Ireland together. Education did not consist in conforming the child to a mould, but in the unfolding and training of whatever powers and facilities lay in germ in the heart and mind. onception dominated the kindergarten syst m. The ion to teach the duties of the citizen in elemen tary education was unaccountable in view of the in crease of the power held by the people, and South Australia was the only country that touched the sub Why not make the subject of alcoholic liquor and their effects on the system one for instruct the early schools? Why not teach them the effect of bacco on the human economy? Elementary public chools should be freed from all religious do nd as they were sustained by the people they should e kept in the people's hands. (Applause.) The Rev. J. D. Hammond, of South Covington

Ky., speke upon "The Ethics of Elementary Educa-tion." He said that man learned more in the first three years of childhood than during the whole col-It was of the utmost importance that oral defects should be cured in elementary educa-

Sectarian and State Education" was the topic of which Alderman J. H. Crosfield, of Manchester England, spoke. He condemned the existing school system of England, saying that it turned out so many little bigots instead of scholars. Americans hardly un-derstood the serfdom of the Nonconformist in England. He was like the black man in America before the era of The right of Nonconformists should be guarded. There was need to beware of the priest He was a shedy individual, and if Americans didn't watch they would find him in their own public

J. C. Daney, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Wilmington, N. C., addressed himself to the subject of secondary education. Scholarship, he said. was not the hefftage of any race; it lay in the indi vidual. Secondary education, lying between the elementary and the classic, was often acquired under evere difficulties. Secondary education was to con-

## DERBY DESKS

CHAIRS, OFFICE FURNITURE. DERBY & KILMER DESK CO. (of Boston), makers of the celebrated DERBY ROLL TOP DESKS, have opened a salesroom at above sudress. (stalegue on annifectuse.

tinue to play a prominent part in Methodism, and would continue to advance the cause of Christianity throughout the world. As the result of that education in the case of his own race, the auction block had been Turned into the school house. The Rev. J. Swann Withington, of the United Methodist Free Church of England, held that secondary education should be National and not sectarian. The Rev. A. M. Green, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of New-Orleans, spoke of the difficulties of giving religious instruction to youth when the examples around were so at variance with those teachings. The Rev. Dr. Hugh Price Hughes said that the whole Evangelical Church of England admired the free-school system of the United States. All wanted free non-sectarian schools, but he feared a blunder had been made in committing themselves to the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. Not in one case had a workman withdrawn

would be taught freely in all public schools on both sides of the Atlantic, and that no surrender should be made to those who objected to the very fundamental principles of society which were founded upon scriptural morality.

W. B. Luke, of the Bible Christian Church of England, differed from Dr. Hughes as to the propriety of reading the Bible. Who was to expound the Bible A very careful eye would have to be kept on the teacher, or the children would be taught very heterodox doctrines. There should be free schools and unsectarian schools.

his child from Bible-reading in the London schools

under the "conscience clause." He hoped the Bible

doctrines. There should be free schools and unsectarian schools.

H. H. Shaw, of Portland, Me., expressed his pity for the city boy who had book-learning but could not do anything under the sun of value; who felt that the world owed him a living because of his college education. He admired the man who had linked to intellectual training practical ability.

James Travis, of the Primitive Methodist Church, England, indorsed Dr. Hughes's position relative to the teaching of the Scriptures in the schools.

The Rev. L. R. Fiske, Albion, Mich., called attention to a conflict of understanding between the Eastern and Western delegates respecting the secturian school. In this country there is no trouble about sectarian teaching in the public schools. The danger lay in the higher planes of State colleges, where agnosticism might be taught.

right be taught.

The Rev. Dr. Waller, of England, favored a nonectarian school within reasonable distance of every

The Conference, at this point, took a recess until home.
The Conference, at this point, took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

At the evening session, Bishop Andrews presided, The first paper was read by the Rev. Dr. N. Burwish, of Canada, the fills being "The Broadest Facilities for Higher Education the Duty of the Church." The narrowness which shuts each special science up within itself, he said, is one of the dangers of our modern university spirit. The Church, in undertaking the work of building a great university, has special need to beware of a spirit which would so feiter her as to make university work impossible. The Methodism of the next century will find six or seven great university centres, at least, on this continent, while her colleges, stronger and more perfect than to-day, will be numbered by the hundreds.

Another address devoted to university education was delivered by the Rev. W. F. Slater, of Didsbury College, England. He said the great problem of the day was: How are the older systems of theological teachings to be related to new knowledge † The Christian youth would need the aids of the best minds to aid him in this emergency. The peril was great, but it must be faced.

GETTING THE BOSTON READY FOR SEA.

Boston, is making every preparation to get the vesses ready to start for her destination, the Pacific Squadron by Saturday. She has not received sailing orders yet nor will they come from Washington until she is reported ready. This will probably be to-morrow night In the meanwhile the vessel is being coaled, is re ceiving the final touches upon her machinery, decks and guns, and several changes of officers are bein made, so that those who have had nearly two o three years of sea service will not have to be ser back home from the South Pacific at great expense The following officers were detached from the vesterday : Lieutenant R. C. Smith, Ensign F. J. Hassle and Ensign W. A. Edgar. The following were order to the Boston: Lieutenants Charles Laird and W. R. Rush, and Ensign Levi C. Bertolette.

The Boston will first touch at Saint Lucia, one of
the British West India islands in the Windward group

where she can go alongside a pier and take coal. coal is bituminous, but is cheaper than any other coal in the West Indies, and her bunkers will no only be filled, but a quantity will be taken on decl so that she will be able to steam from Saint Luc so that she will be able to steam from Saint Like; to Montevideo, where her bunkers will arain be fille with coal. The next coaling station will be at said; Point, in the Straits of Magellan, and from tager the Boston will go direct to Valparaiso where she will relieve the cruiser San Francisco, which vessel is to b sent to Mare Island to have her bottom cleaned.

WILEON'S RECORD NOT THE BEST.

The life of Sylvester F. Wilson has been full of icissitudes, according to the story he told yesterslay in his cross-examination in General Sessions. Wilson to on trial charged with abducting Libbic Sunderland He admitted that he had been arrested on var charges, and had been convicted on several of then Among the charges were abduction, assault and forgers He, however, denied many of the allegations about h misconduct. He talked so much that Judge Martin said: "You are the most garrulous man I ever say There must have been a mistake about your sex. Elka Long, of Philadelphia, was in court with he

child, whose father she declared Wilson to be. could not deny her story. He admitted that he has said something about marrying her if she would no testify against him. In spite of Libbie Sunderland's grave charges against him, Wilson said he was anxious to marry her. He admitted writing a number of letters of shocking indecency to Ella Long.
Wilson said he had never taken girls under sixteen years old into his ball nines. He did not always ask their parents if the young women might go. The trial will go on to-day.

SOME HEAVY RAINS WOULD DO GOOD.

Chief Engineer Fteley submitted a report to the Aqueduct Commission yesterday, from which it would appear that some danger does exist of a water famine, spite of the lullaby which Commissioner Gilro and Chief Engineer Birdsall, of the Department of Public Works, have been singing to the people. Mr. Pteley informed the Commissioners that the supply is the Sodom Dam reservoir had been drained to a depth of fifteen feet. There were fifty-four feet of water above the tops of the pipes when the draft upon that supply began a month ago. Mr. Fteley says that since October 6 the daily drain of 30,000,000 gallon has lowered the storage by thirty-nine feet, leaving but fifteen feet above the pipes and but nineteen fee above the bottom of the pipes. The Chief Engineer encourages the hope that the reservoirs may prevent positive shortage until the fall rains increase supply. He does not, therefore, care to sound an alarm, but he thinks that it ought to be understood that the level of the water has become extremely low behind Salam Day.

FOR A STANDARD MUSICAL PITCH.

The Piano Manufacturers' Association of New-York City and vicinity held its regular monthly meeting at No. 110 East Fourteenth-st. on Tuesday, and the co mittee appented to take into consideration the que tion of a uniform musical pitch, recommended to adoption as a standard musical pitch of A, which give 435 double vibrations in a second of time. They als recommended the tuning forks made by Rudolph Koenig, of Paris, and vibrating for A 435 double vibrations in a second at 68 degrees Fahrenheit, fe standard forks, and the small forks made by Valentine & Carr, Sheffield, giving the same rate of vibration, for On account of the importance of ommercial forks. the subject, it was thought best to defer formal action upon the report until an adjourned meeting could be neld. The association thereupon adjourned, to meet again on Friday, November 6, at 2:30 p. m., at the

LALLY SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

Michael Lally, the former Bridge policeman, sur endered himself at the District-Attorney's office yester day, and was released in \$1,500 ball. His bondsman s Lawrence Pane, a liquor-seller at No. 2 1-2 Monroe it. Lally was discharged from the force for assaulting a roundsman while drunk. On January 28, Lally went into Wilson's barroom at No. 342 Water-st., to get a The bartender, John Delati ,refused to serve drink. covered and Lally was discharged in a police cour-through his "pull." He was indicted for assault in the first degree, but could not be found until he gave umself up.

THE HORSES APPARENTLY A POOR LOT. Michael Carroll, jr., was placed on trial in General

claim for insurance. On the night of November 4, 1890, his stable at One-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-st. and Jerome-ave., was burned down and Carroll presented the stable, and only fourteen horses and two mules. One man said the animals were worth \$30 apiece, and another that he wouldn't have taken them as a gift. The trial will go on to-day.

KIRWAN RELEASED ON BAIL.

John P. Kirwan, the real estate broker who was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years and two months for assaulting Mrs. Mary Allan, on May 20, was released in \$10,000 ball yesterday, pending an appeal. James McLanghlin, a contractor, at No. 140 East Sixty-seventh-st., furnished the bond. THE COURTS

DISPUTING OVER TWO WILLS. CONSIDERABLE PROPERTY IN CHICAGO IN-

VOLVED IN THE CASES. The contest over the will of Mrs. Anna Cora Ross was begun before the Surrogate yesterday. Mrs. Ross was the daughter of Alexander White, a lawyer of Chicago. Mr. White died in March, 1872, and left a large estate. The children all made conveyances of their shares in the estate to their mother. Some time after this had been done, and eight or nine years after her father died, Mrs. Ross, who was then only seventeen or eighteen years old, had some trouble with the other members of the family and she came to this city to live. She lived in a boarding-house for some time, receiving small allowances from Chicago.

Alexander Ross, who was an old friend of the family, was requested to look after the young woman and he took such a lively interest in her that he married her on March 20, 1889. On or about the same day Mrs. Ross made her will in favor of her hus-band and in fact practically turned over all her property to him. In the meantime Mrs. Ross's mother had died and by her will had bequeathed all her property to the other children not mentioning Mrs. Ross in the will at all. Ross began a contest over that will, upon the ground that when she released all her interest in her father's estate to her mother it was understood and practically agreed that she should have her interest in the property again at her mother's death. The Chicago uit is still pending. When Mrs. Ross died the will naming her husband

as sole beneficiary was presented for probate. The prothers and sisters of Mrs. Ross, J. B., Alexander, Elise and Mary S. White, thereupon began a contest over the will. They alleged that Mrs. Ross was lways eccentric. She always kept her room darkened, hey said, and seldom went out of it. When Mrs. Ross died she was only twenty-five years old was small of stature, weighing less than 100 The outcome of this contest is expected to a Chicago suit.

THE DUTY ON ELASTIC CORDS AND BRAIDS. Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court-esterday decided that the proper rate of duty on ertain elastic cords and braids imported by Mills & ibb and Dieckerhoff, Raffteer & Co. was 50 per ent ad valorem. The Collector had assessed that rate, olding that the articles came under the clause of the Tariff Act of 1885, relating to cords of which silk s the component of chief value. The Board of Appraisers reversed this ruling and held the goods to be dutiable at 30 per cent as India rubber fabrics. The board found as a matter of fact that the articles n question were commercially known as India rubbe

The Collector appealed to the Circuit Court. Assistant United States Attorney James T. Van Rensselaer presented testimony before a referee to show that the goods were not commercially known as India rubber abries. Mr. Van Rensselaer argued for the Collector before Judge Lacombe yesterday, and W. Wickham Smith appeared for the importers. The Judge decided for the Collector, holding himself bound by the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Hartranft against Meyer, according to which the phrase goods of which slik is the component of chief values is a special enumeration, rather than the other.

CASES ARGUED IN THE COURT OF APPEALS. Albany, Oct. 14.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were argued:

Following is the day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 82, 116, 132, 134, 104, 113, 109 and 137. In the Second Division the following cases were

rgued:
Thomas Otis, respondent, agt. the Cowles Electric
melting and Alaminum Company, appellant.
J. R. Watts, appellant, agt. S. B. Adler, respondent.
Harriet S. Ramsey and others, respondents, agt.
he New-York and New-England Railroad Company, appellant.
Levi S. Nayes, appellant, agt. William Turnbull and others, respondent.

Following is the Second Division day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 444, 459, 445, 446, 453, 473, 476 and 479. THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The proceedings in the Supreme court of the United States to-day were as follows: No. 136—Walter J. Kidd, appellant, agt. Newman A.

No. 1,185-Erwin Davis, appellant, agt. Angelica Wakelee. No. 1,186-Frwin Davis, appellant, agt. Pierre B. Cernwali. Submission of motions to dismiss or affirm 26-James M. Houston et al., plaintiffs in error,

agt. Robert Simpson, et ux. Dismissed with costs.
No. 27-The Wiggins Ferry Company, appellant, agt. the No. 27—The Wiggins Ferry Company, appellant, see, and Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company et al. Argued.
No. 30—Allen Magowan et al., appellants, agt. the New-York B77king and Packing Company. Argument begun.
The day calendar for Thursday, October 15, will be as follows: Nes. 30, 31, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45 and 46.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-Chambers-Court opens at 2 o'clock. Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts I and II—Adjourned Committee on Ocean Transportation.

The Board then adopted a resolution calling the attenme Court-Circuit-Parts I, II, III and IV-Ad-Superior Court—Equity Term—Adjourned until to-morrow our Survival and Mary M o'Rourke, 19 a. M. Survival and Mary M o'Rourke, 19 a. M. Superior Court—Special Term—Adjourned for the term. Superior Court—Special Term—Before McAdam, J.—ourt opens at 2 p. m. Mctions.

Superior Court—Equity Term—Adjourned until to-mor-Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Ad-former member and director of the Board, were grand until to-morrow. rend until to-morrow. Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned for the term. Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Bookstaver, J.— art opens at 2 p. m. Motions. Common Tecas—Equity Term—Adjourned until to-mor-Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts I and II—Adjourned till to-morrow.
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part III—Adjourned until tober 19. 19. Court-Special Term-Before Van Wyck, J.-Court to 1:30 p.m. Motions. Court-Trial Term-Ports I, II, III and IV-Adcity Court - Frail Terms-Parts 1, 11, 111 and IV-Ad-nried until to-morrow. Court of General Sessions-Part I-Before Martine, J., and Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre-Nos. 1 to 14. Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Fitzgerald, , and Assistant District-Atterneys Wellman and Sims— Court of General Sessions-Part III-Adjourned until etober 16.

PROGRESS OF THE FARROW COURT-MARTIAL, The trial of Lieutomphit Farrow by court-martial was The trial of Lieux and Farrow by court-mariial was continued yesterday, with Colonel Hughes, of the Inspector-General's office, on the witness stand. After his cross-examination by Colonel Bacon, counsel for the accused nan, W. W. Flannagan again took the stand. The evipected that only one other witness will be called for the prosecution, after which the defence will begin. The proedings have been carried on more speedily in the last few



Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs Michael Carroll, jr., was placed on trial in General is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the sessions yesterday, charged with presenting a filse taste, and acts gently, yet promptly, on the Kidneys Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system neys, Liver and Bowels, cleaning the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the a claim for \$23,000 to the insurance companies. He only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to was indicted on a charge of arson, but the indictment the taste and acceptable to the stomach. Prompt was dismissed. It is alleged that Carroll's loss was in its action, and truly beneficial in its effects, much less than he said it was. Several witnesses said prepared only from the more healthy and agreeable that three days before the fire, there were no vehicles in the stable, and only fourteen horses and two mules. It to all and have made it the most popular remedy and known

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c. and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitue.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO... MAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW-YORK, N.Y. We Can't do it

but are willing to pay for learning how to make as good an article as Wolff's Acad BLACKING of cheap material so that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c.

Our price is 20c. The retailer says the public will not pay it. We say the public will, because they will always pay a fair price for a good article. To show both the trade and the public that we want to give them the best

## \$10,000.00

until January 1st, 1893. WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia

For above information; this offer is oper

Pik-Ron is the name of a paint which loss work that no other paint can do. New cood painted with it looks like the natural wood when it is stained and varnished.

PAINTERS AND BUILDERS will find it profitable to investigate. All paint stores sell it.



A NEW PRESIDENT IN CONTROL.

HENRY SANFORD TAKES CHARGE OF TH ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S AFFAIRS-MR. HOEY MAY BE PROSECUTED.

John Hoey, the deposed president of the Adam Express Company, who has been compelled to give way to his old antagonist in the board of manager, Henry Sanford, did not appear at the office of the com No. 59 Proadway, yesterday. Neither did in son, William Hoey, who is the superintendent of the company. At the offices of Root & Clark, counsel for Mr. Hoey, it was said that there was no statement t make public concerning the case.

Mr. Sanford, the new president of the big corporation, took charge of its affairs yesterday morning and

The American Eank Note Company, respondent, the New York Elevated Railroad Company and in from business firms and stockholders. before noon was deep in the pile of letters that power

"I am too busy to talk," he said, "and had I plenty of time could say nothing. I have had little time for agt. the New York appellants.
Philip W. Germann, respondent, agt. the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, appellant.
Mary Lynch, respondent, agt. the Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.
Morris A. Brokman, respondent, agt. Lewis Meyers,
Morris A. Brokman, respondent, agt. Lewis Meyers, me of the directors to refrain from prosecution the former officers of the company on the charges of malfensance on the basis of which they were removed and compelling if possible the restitution of the ea cessive payments. The matter has been left in the hands of the company's counsel." Clarence A. Seward, the secretary and counsel of

the company, declined to discuss the Hoey trouble, saying he was debarred from so doing by reason of is

Frederick Lovejoy, who succeeds Clapp Spooner vice-president, was also at the office the most of the vice-president, was also at the office the most of the day yesterday. "I wish to say, for the benefit of the stockholders," said Mr. Loveloy, "that, while the company is out a large amount of money, I do not believe it will reach a sufficient amount to in any way affect the value of the stock. If it had been sufficient to do so, it must have become apparent long ago."

At the Stock Exchange yesterday 100 shares of Adams Express Company's stock were sold at 145. The closing quotations were 143 bid and 143 offered.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

The Board of Trade and Transportation met in seguin semmer recess. Captain Ambrese Snow presided. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Oscar S. Strass declaring the Board to be transfer. declaring the Board to be "against any legislation whose effect will be to disturb the value of the circulating medium." "We approve," the resolution continues, "of such a settlement of the silver and gold question as a had in accord with the great powers to give the metals such accord will be to the disadvantage of this country and drive our gold out as a circulating medium."

G. Waldo Smith offered a resolution to the effect that

ocean rafts must be made to conform to the rules that govern other ocean craft. This was referred to the

tion of the Postmaster-General to the need of this city for better postal facilities and ursing him to use his efforts to secure from Congress the needed changes and inprovements. A communication from the San Francisco
Chamber of Commerce, advocating that the pilot service
of the country be placed under National control was
referred to the Committee on Ocean Transportation.
Resolutions in honor of the late Levi M. Bate, a mously adopted.

NO NITRITES IN THE CEOTON WATER. For the first time in eight weeks the weekly analysis of the Croton water made by the chemists of the Health Department shows no pronounced signs of contamination.

The result of this week's analysis, made from samples of water taken from hydrants at different points in the of water taken from synthesis active or Friday last, was submitted to the Board of Health yesterday. The chemist assured the Board that all traces of nitrites had disappeared. It was in the early part of ust that traces of nitrites, indicating impu August that traces of nitrites, indicating impurity were found in the drinking water, and since then not a west has passed until now that evidences of the contamination of Croton water were not revealed by the analysis. The Board of Health is now confident that the Croton was is in the best condition. The result of the last analysis is as follows:

Phosphates . Nitrites Nitrogen in nitrates and nitrites.... Free ammenia.... Albuminoid amments.
Hardness equivalent to carbonate of lime.
Before billing.
After boiling.

COST OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The long session of the Board of Education restoring was devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of the budget for the coming year. The Board inally decided to ask the Board of Estimate for \$1,027.892 to. This sub-includes, among other items, \$3,149,000 for the salaries of teachers; \$49,000 for salaries of the city supermendent and his assistants; \$195,000 for supplies for schools; \$80,000 for rent of travel buildings, and \$20,000 for inddental expenses of the Board. It was decided also to ap-point two additional assistant superintendents. The qua-tion as to the disposition of the three schools now closed was postponed until the next meeting.

WESTERN UNION DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday the old Bade of Directors was re-elected. The financial statement will ern Union Telegraph Company yesterday the old Bears
of Directors was re-elected. The financial statement will
be found elsewhere. The report submitted by President
Norvin Green expressed eminent satisfaction with the sesults of the year's business. The repairs on the Dep-sibuilding up to June 30 had amounted to \$55,002. The
repairs will be completed and the new parts ready for
occupancy by November 1, and the changes and improvements will be active to almost a new structure. The cadwill be past for our formular activities. will be paid for out of surplus caroings.

To help nature in its efforts to throw off the trammels of disease is, of course, the legitimate method of medication. This method is, unfortunately, too often diverse from and help perverted into coercion. Drastic, excessive purging is undoubtedly the most frequent form of coerciss of this sort. The bowels are forced, literally wrenched of this sort. The bowels are forced, literary wrease into action. Of course this is accompanied with much griping pain and succeeded by exhaustion, which leaves the organs of evacuation in a state incompatible with subsequent regularity and activity. The last state of this man or woman who uses drastic cathartics for constipation is decidedly worse than the first. Hostetter's Siomach littless is the fluent leavance in contraction in a reduced to a reduced the state of Bitters is the finest laxative in existence, since it produces the needful but no abnormal action, is progressive, abrupt in operation, and strengthens instead of weakening the organs upon which it acts. Use it for malarial, kidney, rhoumatic and dyspeptic allmonts.